
THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

What was Glade Hill has troubled
the thinkers of this county for many
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ANTHONY

THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND

By Prof. Milton W. Humphreys
(From The Fayette Tribune)

The object of this paper is to record what is known about an Indian, called "Anthony" by the white people, who was friendly to the colonists during and after the Revolutionary War. His Indian name is not now known nor has tradition preserved the name of his tribe. It may be that during the war he belonged to an organization formed by the colonists to act as interpreter and to supply needful information concerning the Indians. It was in this way that he rendered very useful service, and such organizations existed.

To make this narrative intelligible is necessary to give the geography and briefly describe the topography of the region concerned; and as the facts have been handed down only by tradition, it is necessary also to give some account of those through whom the tradition was transmitted, in order that the reader may intelligently judge of the trustworthiness of the narrative.

The region concerned is situated in Anthony's Creek District of Greenbrier County in West Virginia. This district forms the northeastern portion of the county, and the locality of special interest is about twenty miles from Lewisburg by the old road either by way of the White Sulphur or by Frankford.

Anthony's creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest.

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Saves you Money.

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The region concerned is situated in Anthonys Creek District of Greenbrier County in West Virginia. This district forms the northeastern portion of the county, and the locality of special interest is about twenty miles from Lewisburg by the old road either by way of the White Sulphur or by Frankford.

Anthonys creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest. Seven or eight miles before it reaches the Greenbrier River the valley terminates and the stream turning to the right, passes through a gap known locally as "the Narrows," and turning to the left and flows into the river through mountains and hills. At its exit from the gap it receives Little Creek from the north. The mountain between Little Creek and the main stream, often locally known as the "Big Hill" though its name is "Gregg's Ridge," consists of a blue limestone covered with a rich soil and to a great extent still is, densely wooded. There are several caverns in it, one of which is in the end of the gap and is known as "Anthony's Cave." Some six or seven miles up stream from this cave the creek receives two tributaries at the same point near Neola, one called Meadow Creek, from the east, and one from the north called North Fork.

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As the stream today is opposite the cave, it is stated that in the writer's time the deep "hole" that now flows low the cave began far above the water of a large spring supplies the White Sulphur furnishes what is known as "cave water") flows into the creek. Cave: W. Humphreys 1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made up of my recollections concerning Anthony, 'the white man's' 1. "Anthony's Cave" known by that name by credit because he escaped the hands of his people through use of that cave, the story which I shall relate later letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen on a log in a field on the side of the mountain."

White Zinc Paint

ILLUSTRATION



Simply adding Linseed Oil to Semi-Paste Paint. One. Saves you Money.

without repainting
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Worth

The Latest
Signs

should be glad

WHITE WORKS



Look for the Tuxedo
BULL'S EYE

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The tradition of the facts to be narrated came down through descendants of Samuel Humphreys, who was born April 15, 1741, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died July 22, 1821, on Anthonys Creek. He migrated to this country before the Revolutionary War, and married Grazilla Donaldson through whom he became the father of several children of whom only the eldest, William, and the second, Robert, are mentioned in this narrative.

Robert, the second son of Samuel Humphreys married Jane Wylie and reared a large family. His second son Andrew Cayet, was born March 13, 1810, married Mary McQuain Hefner, who bore him eight sons and four daughters, all of whom except one daughter (fatally burned in her ninth year) grew up and reared large families. The eldest was Caroline Jane, born December 13, 1833, and the second was Samuel Alexander, born January 1, 1836, and lived till October 3, 1926.

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Cave W. Humphreys was discovered in 1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made up of my recollections concerning Anthony, 'the white man's cave'."

1. "Anthony's Cave" is known by that name by credit because he escaped from the hands of his people through use of that cave, the story of which I shall relate later in this letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen on a log in a field on the north side of Jake Dysart (or Dysart) (in the angle between North Fork and the main creek below its confluence). He was recognized and not visit any white family. He is said to be absorbed in his own thoughts from visiting the changed scene of his early life and adventures."

3. "On several occasions he saved the white people of Imboden from massacre and enabled them to escape a dreadful disaster. Thus to escape a dreadful disaster, the descendants of those saved owe their existence to the friendly intervention of Anthony."

4. "His people ultimately found out that it was through him that the white people were warned, and they intended to kill him. Anthony fled to the vicinity of his white friend's place. A bunch of savages followed him. He knew his haunts, went there and used a hunter's expression 'to find him' somewhere about a mile from the Dysart home. They followed him by his tracks, practically



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From an examination of the above data it will be seen that there was ample opportunity for the transmission of interesting facts from Samuel Humphreys, the immigrant, to the members of the family of Dr. Andrew C. Humphreys and other descendants. Among the latter is Rev Cavet Wylie Humphreys, D. D., now living at Bagdad, Florida, who is a son of Robert Wylie Humphreys, a younger brother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, and is a little older than the writer. Also the mother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, who was a mature woman when Samuel Humphreys died in 1821 lived till late in 1863 when the writer, aged 19, was sergeant of artillery in the Confederate army. She often related to the latter prominent events in the history of the family. Dr. A. C. Humphreys, a justice of the peace and lieutenant colonel of militia before the war, lived till September 15, 1866.

In lieu of a compilation of the details that have come down, the written accounts furnished by Samuel A. Humphreys four years before his death, and by Rev Cavet W. Humphreys, will be copied here verbatim. These two resided with their fathers on farms adjacent to (really parts of) their grandfather and great grandfather.

Samuel A. Humphreys wrote as follows:

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As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, both accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statements which were very liable to become distorted. The tradition that A.

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Norman R. Price

Winter Apples

se lot of sprayed, handpicked
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Fred Gehauf

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NOTICE

y's Studio will be closed from
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SALE:—Two good stock cows,
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boro, W. Va.

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members of the family of Dr. An-
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These two resided with their fathers
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"I only know of one instance of
Anthony's friendship, at which time
he was considered a spy and an enemy
to his tribe. At that time he notified
our great grandfather, Samuel Hum-
phreys, that he was in danger of be-
ing visited by savages, as they believ-
ed he was harboring him (Anthony).
Grandfather, his wife, two small
children, and a bondman, fled that
night to a fort 42 miles away. His
wife carried the two babies, one two
years old, and one ten months old,
the entire distance. The two men
carried an axe, two rifles, cooking
utensils, blankets, and a good sup-
ply of food. After arriving at the
fort they met a few more families
who had been warned of danger, and
had left their homes on account of
threats that had been made by hos-
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time the Humphreys family received
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One, however, was to kill
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—and others

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word from Anthony that they could
return home in safety, as there were
no more Indians in that neighbor-
hood. This all happened soon after
the Revolutionary War had ended
and peace had been declared. It
was late in the fall.

"Early the next summer the hos-

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ANTHONY

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(W. Humphreys
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t, was born March
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him eight sons and
all of whom excep

his gun, he went to
phreys' home and remained
until his foot got well. He requested
great grandfather to name the cave
and the creek "Anthony," with a
promise of a present. So they named
them after him, and Anthony made
them a present of two dressed and
smoked deer-skins."

As the stream today is not deep
opposite the cave, it is proper to
state that in the writer's boyhood
the deep "hole" that now begins be-
low the cave began far above it where
the water of a large spring (which
supplies the White Sulphur and fur-
nishes what is known as "Alvon
water") flows into the creek.

Cave: W. Humphreys wrote in
1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made up most-
ly of my recollections concerning
Anthony, 'the white man's friend.'

1. "Anthony's Cave" became
known by that name by popular
credit because he escaped death at
the hands of his people through the
use of that cave, the story about
which I shall relate later in this
letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen sitting
on a log in a field on the northwest
side of Jake Dysart (or Dysard) place,
(in the angle between North Fork
and the main creek below the con-
fluence). He was recognized but did
not visit any white family. He seem-
ed to be absorbed in his own thoughts
from visiting the changed scenes of
his early life and adventures.

3 "On several occasions he warn-
ed the white people of impending
massacre and enabled them to con-
gregate and assemble their stock and
thus to escape a dreadful doom. The
descendants of those who
there owe their existence to his
friendly intervention of Anthony.

4. "His people ultimately found
out that it was through him that the
white people were warned, and plan-
ned to kill him. Anthony fled to the

Hardesty's Hist
Geographical Encycloped
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of the name of Anthor
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"WHO KNOWS WHEN NEW FORD

One question that
timed at anyone connec-
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Detroit, in reply to a
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cation. The answer p
is self-explanatory. It

"Absolute knowledge
But my aunt's washer
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Heard a policeman on
Say to a laborer on th
That he had a letter
Written in the finest
From a Chinese coolie
Who said the negroes
Of a colored man in
Who got it straight
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That a man in the
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From a gang of S
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About somebody in I
Who heard a man
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Of a swell society fe
Whose-mother-in-la
To prove that her s
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That she has a son
about,
Who knows when
coming out."

—Cincinnati

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him by his tracks practically a whole
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he entered. His pursuers arrived
just before dark, ascertained that he
was in there, built a fire and began a
siege. He concealed from their sight
was watching them. They laid aside
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—Cincinnati

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As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, both accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statements which were very liable to become distorted. The tradition that Anthony shot the sentinel may be regarded as indubitably true.

The question may suggest itself why Anthony did not retire far into the cave instead of making a dash when day approached. The answer is very simple: the semi-circular

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The tradition is that the hostile Indians found Anthony on "Middle Mountain," the range lying between the North Fork and the main creek above the confluence, and that, in his flight, he crossed over to Little

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his flight, he crossed over to Little
Creek and pursued a zig-zag course
between this stream and Anthony's
Creek, his object evidently being to
let the settlers see what was occurring
He may even have planned the time
at which he was to enter the cavern,
and probably he did not know how
limited the space in it was, or he
may have counted on succour reach-

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One fact about Anthony perhaps ought to be omitted, but as it is never possible to know that a narrative of a historical fact is useless, it has been decided to record the fact mentioned.

Anthony was ordinarily sober, that is, he did not regularly drink; but it was his custom to come occasionally with a jug of whiskey to Samuel Humphreys' and have a spree until the whiskey was exhausted. Before becoming intoxicated he would give up all his arms and charge the people of the house on no account to let him have these arms again until after his spree; he became perfectly sober. When he reached a certain stage of intoxication he would fiercely demand the return of his arms, uttering terrible threats as to what he would do when he got them, unless they were returned at once; but when he became entirely sober and his arms were returned, he would thank the people for taking care of his arms and specially for refusing to yield to his drunken demand for their immediate return.

The older people often expressed surprise that they had never been able to find any mention of Anthony in historical works. The writer has never seen any printed mention of him except in some verses, composed by himself (the writer) and printed in a college periodical. (The South

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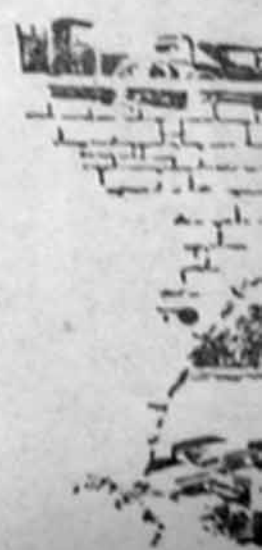
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man pursued by Indians.

"WHO KNOWS WHEN NEW

FORD IS COMING OUT"

One question that continually is
timed at anyone connected with the
automobile industry has, at last
drawn a fitting reply, according to
Warner Sayers, sales manager of the
Lexman-Bulek Company.

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Times

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Dickens Couldn't

See Into the Future

Dickens visited the United States in 1842. Of Pennsylvania he

"We have passed, both in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, a great number of new settlements and de-
houses. Their utterly for-
miserable appearance baf-

STOP! LOOK

Big Redu

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